



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/563,440	01/05/2006	Stephen Robert Wedge	056291-5226	1233
9629	7590	10/15/2007	EXAMINER	
MORGAN LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP 1111 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW WASHINGTON, DC 20004			SIMMONS, CHRIS E	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		1614		
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
10/15/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/563,440	WEDGE, STEPHEN ROBERT	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Chris E. Simmons	1614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 January 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 2 and 4-6 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>01/05/2006</u>	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, requires the specification to be written in "full, clear, concise, and exact terms." The specification is replete with terms which are not clear, concise and exact. The specification should be revised carefully in order to comply with 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Examples of some unclear, inexact or verbose terms used in the specification are:

the terms "ionising" and "tumour" are misspelled throughout the specification.

The correct spellings are "ionizing" and "tumor". Examples of the misspelling can be on page 1, lines 4-5, page 3, line 13; the term "deionise" is misspelled at page 17 line 10.

The correct spelling is "deionize"; the term "randomised" is misspelled at page 17, line 4. The correct spelling is "randomized".

Appropriate corrections are required.

Claim Objections

Claims 2, 4, and 6 are objected to because of the following informalities: the term "ionising" is misspelled. The correct spelling is "ionizing". Appropriate correction is required.

Claims 5-6 are objected to because of the following informalities: the term "tumour" is misspelled. The correct spelling is "tumor". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112 - 1st

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 3-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for treating colorectal cancer, does not reasonably provide enablement for "treating cancer". Applicant claims a method for the treatment of cancer. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

The test of enablement requires a determination of whether the disclosure, when filed, contained sufficient information regarding the subject matter of the claims as to enable one skilled in the pertinent art to make and use the claimed invention. That standard is still the one to be applied. *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Accordingly, even though the statute does not use the term "undue experimentation," it has been interpreted to require that the claimed invention be enabled so that any person skilled in the art can make and use the invention without undue experimentation. *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d at 737, 8 USPQ2d at 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Keeping that in mind, the Wands factors are relevant to the instant fact situation for the following reasons:

1. The nature of the invention, state and predictability of the art, and relative skill level:

It is unpredictable whether a drug can be used to treat a patient having cancer.

In the case of cancer, it cannot be predicted if a drug will be successful in treating one type of cancer and this unpredictability increases when trying to treat a broad spectrum of cancers. Although many of the tests are functions related to cancers, these functions are not related to all cancers. Furthermore, even testing functions that are related to particular cancers can be misleading because a controlled environment *in vitro* cannot predict what will happen *in vivo*.

a. Anticancer Assays

The unpredictable nature of cancer assays has long been recognized. See, e.g., Gura (*Science*, vol. 278, pp. 1041-1042 (1997)), which provides an overview of the problems involved with sifting through potential anticancer agents to find ones promising enough to make human clinical trials worthwhile. Since formal screening began in 1955 many thousands of drugs have shown activity in either cell or animal models but that only 39 have actually been shown to be useful for chemotherapy (second paragraph of the article). As noted therein, the "fundamental problem in drug discovery for cancer is that the model systems are not predictive at all." The reasons are many, including basic differences between human patients on the one hand, and animal and cell culture models on the other (third paragraph of the article).

An efficient means of predicting activity with *in vivo* models remains desirable for compounds with anti-proliferative activity *in vitro* to this day. See the abstract of Johnson et al., *British Journal of Cancer*, vol. 84(10), pp. 1424-1431 (2001). As noted at

the bottom of page 1424, the current "drug screening and development scheme remains an empirical one." See also the first paragraph of the "Discussion" section at page 1430 wherein the authors state that "analysis of xenograft versus clinical results illustrates that a histology to histology comparison of these models to activity in the clinic cannot be reliably discerned for these 'empirically' selected compounds acting against non-molecularly characterized tumors."

b. Angiogenesis/Metastasis

Therapies targeted to the common mechanism of angiogenesis have been tried as a means to overcoming the problems arising from the tremendous heterogeneity among different cancer types. Antiangiogenic therapies remain unpredictable, however, and have mainly failed due to numerous factors, including poor correlation between activity in rodent models and therapeutic efficacy in human patients; the tissue and/or tumor specific nature of vasculature; and the lack of a feasible means to monitor antiangiogenic response in patients. Due to these difficulties, additional markers associated with specific pathologies must further be identified, and even when there are no reasonable expectation of therapeutic success can be guaranteed (in part because drug delivery to the ischaemic site can be a major limiting factor, especially given the lack of tools with which to monitor site specific drug availability within the tumor). See Gupta et al., *Postgrad. Med. J.*, vol. 81, pp. 236-242 (2005) at the passage bridging the bottom of the lefthand column to the penultimate line on page 239.

As a result of such difficulties, different types of cancers must follow

individualized strategies for angiogenesis based treatment. Consequently, most "treatments hold promise but will have to be clinically tested for different kinds and different stages of tumor growth." Gupta et al. at the lefthand column of page 240.

2. The breadth of the claims:

The claim is very broad and inclusive of chemotherapy generally.

3. The amount of direction or guidance provided and the presence or absence of working examples:

The specification provides guidance for colorectal cancer only. Applicant provides guidance to treat colorectal carcinoma with AZD2171 (3 mg/kg/day orally, day 0 to day 14), ZD6126 (100 mg/kg/day i.p., day 0 to day 2), or a combination thereof with either "concurrent administration" (AZD2171 day 0 - day 14 combined with ZD6126 day 0 - day 2, where AZD2171 was dosed 2 hours prior to ZD6126) or "sequential administration" (ZD6126 day 0 - day 2 followed by ZD2171 day 3 - day 14).

4. The quantity of experimentation necessary:

Because of the known unpredictability of the art, and in the absence of experimental evidence, no one skilled in the art would accept the assertion that the instantly claimed agents could be predictably used as an anti-cancer agent for the chemotherapeutic strategies as inferred by the claim and contemplated by the specification. Accordingly, the instant claims do not comply with the enablement

requirement of §112, since to practice the invention claimed in the patent a person of ordinary skill in the art would have to engage in undue experimentation, with no assurance of success.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112 – 2nd

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 9-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 9-14 provide for the use of AZD2171 and ZD6126, but, since the claim does not set forth any steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced.

Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claims 1-6, the phrase "such as" renders the claims indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitations following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 9-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed recitation of a use, without setting forth any steps involved in the process, results in an improper definition of a process, i.e., results in a claim which is not a proper process claim under 35 U.S.C. 101. See for example *Ex parte Dunki*, 153 USPQ 678 (Bd.App. 1967) and *Clinical Products, Ltd. v. Brenner*, 255 F. Supp. 131, 149 USPQ 475 (D.D.C. 1966).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2003/0055024 ('024) in view of WO 01/74360 ('360) and US 6,420,335 ('335).

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP 2141.01)

'024 discloses the use of a vascular-damaging agent (i.e., an antiangiogenic, in particular ZD6126) in the manufacture of a medicament for administration in divided doses, optionally with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier (¶ 0017-20), for the use in the production of a vascular-damaging effect in a human (abstract) particularly a method for the treatment of a cancer involving a solid tumor (¶ 0001).

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP 2141.02)

'024 does not expressly disclose administering together with AZD2171 and/or ionizing radiation.

Finding of prima facie obviousness

'360 discloses 4-(4-fluoro-2-methylindol-5-yloxy)-6-methoxy-7-(3-(pyrrolidin-1-yl) propoxy) quinazoline (i.e., AZD2171) as a preferred antiangiogenic. (page 16, lines 15-24; page 24, lines 6 and 20).

'335 discloses combination therapy using ionizing radiation and antiangiogenic factors (See claims and Brief Summary).

'024, '335 and '360 are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor viz treating cancer with the combination of anticancer methods involving antiangiogenic compounds.

Art Unit: 1614

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings in the references to obtain the invention as claimed.

Rational and Motivation (MPEP 2142-2143)

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to add another antiangiogenic together with ZD6126 ('024 at page 4, ¶ 63 - ¶ 64) along with ionizing radiation treatment with the expectation to achieve an additive anticancer effect. It is *prima facie* obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition to be used for the very same purpose. In this case, AZD2171 and ZD 6126 are equivalents in that they are both antiangiogenic compounds used to treat certain cancers.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings in each reference to obtain the invention as specified in claim(s).

A reference is good not only for what it teaches by direct anticipation but also for what one of ordinary skill in the art might reasonably infer from the teachings. (*In re Opprecht* 12 USPQ 2d 1235, 1236 (Fed Cir. 1989); *In re Bode* 193 USPQ 12 (CCPA) 1976). In light of the forgoing discussion, the Examiner concludes that the subject matter defined by the instant claims would have been obvious within the meaning of 35 USC 103(a). From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole was *prima facie* obvious to one

Art Unit: 1614

of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2003/0055024 ('024) in view of US WO00/47212 ('212) and US 6,420,335 ('335).

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP 2141.01)

'024 discloses the use of a vascular-damaging agent (i.e., an antiangiogenic, in particular ZD6126) in the manufacture of a medicament for administration in divided doses, optionally with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier (¶ 0017-20), for the use in the production of a vascular-damaging effect in a human (abstract) particularly a method for the treatment of a cancer involving a solid tumor (¶ 0001).

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP 2141.02)

'024 does not expressly disclose administering together with AZD2171 and/or ionizing radiation.

Finding of prima facie obviousness

'212 discloses 4-(4-fluoro-2-methylindol-5-yloxy)-6-methoxy-7-(3-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)propoxy) quinazoline (i.e., AZD2171) as an antiangiogenic. (claims 1, 9 and 18 and 21-22).

'335 discloses combination therapy using ionizing radiation and antiangiogenic factors (See claims and Brief Summary).

Art Unit: 1614

'024, '335 and '212 are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor viz treating cancer with the combination of anticancer methods involving antiangiogenic compounds.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings in the references to obtain the invention as claimed..

Rational and Motivation (MPEP 2142-2143)

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to add another antiangiogenic together with ZD6126 ('024 at page 4, ¶ 63 - ¶ 64) along with ionizing radiation treatment with the expectation to achieve an additive anticancer effect. It is *prima facie* obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition to be used for the very same purpose. In this case, AZD2171 and ZD 6126 are equivalents in that they are both antiangiogenic compounds used to treat certain cancers.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings in each reference to obtain the invention as specified in claim(s).

A reference is good not only for what it teaches by direct anticipation but also for what one of ordinary skill in the art might reasonably infer from the teachings. (*In re Opprecht* 12 USPQ 2d 1235, 1236 (Fed Cir. 1989); *In re Bode* 193 USPQ 12 (CCPA) 1976). In light of the forgoing discussion, the Examiner concludes that the subject matter defined by the instant claims would have been obvious within the meaning of 35 USC 103(a). From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary

Art Unit: 1614

skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole was *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Conclusion

No claims are allowed.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chris E. Simmons whose telephone number is (571) 272-9065. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 7:30 - 5:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ardin Marschel can be reached on (571) 272-0718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1614

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Chris Simmons
Patent Examiner
AU 1614

September 26, 2007



ARDIN H. MARSCHEL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

50A